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CLASSIFICATION [redacted] 25X1

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO. [redacted]

COUNTRY **East Germany**

DATE DISTR. **1 December 1957**

SUBJECT **SDAG Wismut: Object No. 50, Bruenlasberg; Changes in the Aue-Schneeberg Area**

NO. OF PAGES 5

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NO. OF ENCLS.

DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

COPY

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[redacted]

1. With regard to administration, Object No 50 was subordinate to the management of Object No 9 prior to June 1957. It had both a Soviet and a German administration. Soviet civil engineers were chiefs of the grinding plant, sealing and loading departments. German inspectors were assigned to these departments.

2. Approximately 350 persons were employed at the object. The grinding plant worked in 3 shifts, the loading department in 2 shifts, and the laboratory in 4 shifts. No work was done on Sundays.

3. Prior to the spring of 1957, Object No 50 was exclusively occupied by Soviets. Within the framework of the partial transfer of SDAG Wismut to German administrative authorities, all Soviet employees except for the supervision personnel were replaced by German employees. At this object, quantities of rich ore mined in the Aue - Niederschlema - Oberschlema part of the Johanngeorgenstadt area were listed centrally, sorted for shipment according to ore quality, prepared for shipment and loaded.

4. An approximately 25-meter high concrete building measuring approximately 22 x 22 meters was located in the center of the object area. On both the northern and the western sides of this building a shed-like annex was located. The building which was called Hochhaus had only steel galleries instead of stories. The ground floor housed the laboratory and the two scales. The shed-like annex on the western side of the building housed the stamping die for the stamping of the individual numbers of shipments. The northern annex served as storage.

5. Two shipping sheds, each approximately 80 to 90 meters long and 12 to 15 meters wide, were located west and south of the Hochhaus, approximately in a right angle to each other. Both sheds were built in checkerwork structure and had a protruding flat roof.

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STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB	
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI	

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6. On the northern side of the area, a major building with step-like superstructures was located. It housed the ore bunkers and the repair shops of the installation. On the western front side of this building, there was a ramp from which a narrow-gauge track led into the interior of the building to the bunker installations.

7. The administrative building, a checkerwork structure, was located on the eastern side of the area of the main gate. A little boiler house was situated between the guardhouse and the administrative building.

8. A planked conveyor bridge, presumably containing 2 conveyor belts, ascended from the checkerwork structure located in the north of the object to the Hochhaus .

9. A construction site which was surrounded by a fence was located outside the fenced-in object in June 1956. From the appearance of excavation work, a major building was being constructed which was to house the administration and the spray-cleaning installation.

10. The object received rich ores and concentrates by truck in the following composition from the following objects:

a. rich ore packed in crates from the mining installations of Objects Nos 2 and 9., partially also from Object No 1;

b. rich ore or concentrate packed in cardboard buckets from Object No 1;

c. rich ore or concentrate packed in vats from the wet-mechanical and chemical upgrading plants Crossen and Lengenfeld respectively.

These shipments were made permanently in several shifts.

11. Once a week, namely in the noon hours of Saturdays, a shipment of 5 trucks arrived at Object No 50 in Bruenlasberg from Object No 1. Each of these trucks was loaded with 100 cardboard barrels of usual measurements. Each barrel weighed 35 to 40 kg.

12. Daily during the noon hours, a shipment of approximately 12 to 15 tipping vehicles went from Object No 101 at Crossen to Object No 50. The vehicles had a vat-like superstructure which was closed like a coffin and were driven by German drivers.

13. Twice a day, in the noon and the afternoon, approximately 3 to 5 trucks were driven by German drivers from Object No 3 to Object No 50. Each truck was loaded with 3 large vats which were unloaded by means of a crane carriage. Each vat contained more than 1 m^3.

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14. According to the shipment, the ore was transferred to the individual bunker sections either via the loading ramp or on tipping cars via the narrow-gauge track or by means of the conveyor belt. The bunker sections were divided according to the origin of the shipment, so that each object had a special bunker. According to Soviet order, the individual qualities were forwarded to the Hochhaus for further processing by the conveyor belts on the ascending conveyor bridge. At the Hochhaus, the ore was again crushed. Three crushing mills, one lying behind the other, were situated on several iron galleries in the Hochhaus. The outlets of the crushing mills were located in the ground floor of the Hochhaus and were served by 3 German laborers. A female laborer was in charge of providing empty barrels. The crushed ore was filled into cardboard barrels by opening the levers of the outlets. One filled barrel weighed approximately 35 to 40 kg. German workers drove the filled cardboard barrels to the two scales and subsequently to the storage sheds by means of Eidechse-type cars.

15. Before the cardboard barrels were closed, the cover was marked with a stamp consisting of three figure columns.
The upper figure column was the serial item number and the quality of the ore. The figure column in the middle was the gross weight of the total shipment, serial item number and quality of the ore. The lower figure column contained the designation of origin (object), total number of barrels and net weight.

For example: upper figure column: 99 - 1
figure column in the middle: 36580 - 99 - 1
lower figure column: 31 - 950 - 35580

Explanation: upper figure column: 99 = serial item number
1 = highest quality
(when minor qualities were concerned, the designation "1" was dropped)

figure column in the middle: 36580 = gross weight of the total shipment
99 = serial item number
1 = highest quality

lower figure column: 31 = designation of origin (object number)
950 = number of cardboard barrels (total shipment)
35580 = net weight of the total shipment

The stamped covers were kept locked-up and handed to the representative of the sealing department only if the corresponding item had been delivered to the shed housing the sealing department.

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16. There were two different qualities:

Sorte 1 = higher quality ore, presumably rich ore, coming from the mining installations of the individual objects. Color deep black, partially iridescent.

Sorte - = without special designation, minor quality, brownish to ocher-colored, presumably product delivered by concentration plants.

Ore pieces, after crushing, measured from 10 mm to the size of coarse dust particles. Coarse material mostly had a deep black color.

17. For each shipment of rich ore or concentrate arriving at the object, a testing report was provided by the Gruema Central Laboratory. Object No 50 had also available a testing laboratory which was managed by a Soviet civilian female and worked in 4 shifts in 3 rooms on the ground floor of the Hochhaus. Allegedly, no chemical testing equipment but only ~~small~~ grinding, sorting and mixing installations were available to this laboratory.

18. Three loading teams were employed per shift. According to the loading of the individual shipments, they partly worked in the new, and partly in the old loading shed. Daily between 0600 and 1800, shipments in the direction of Aue were made. A daily total of 12 to 15 trucks was employed which made 10 to 12 trips each 2 shifts per day. The trucks left the object in the direction of Aue and transported their shipments to a German-occupied loading object near Aue railroad station. Each truck was loaded with 7 layers of 11 fiber drums.

19. Two or three times per week, no truck shipments from Object No 50 were made since the loading object at Aue had to handle deliveries from Gittersee. Shipments from the Gittersee concentration plant consisted of approximately 10 to 12 trucks loaded with fiber drums.

20. Daily, approximately 20 to 25 cars were loaded with cardboard barrels at the loading object near Aue railroad station. Frequently, the number of cars available for the shipping of ore was not sufficient. In contrast to preceding years, the quantity of shipped ore is said to have increased substantially. According to Soviets employed at the loading object, 6 to 7 cars have daily been loaded previously. In spite of an increase in available railroad cars, the fiber drums pile up so that delivery stops frequently had to be switched.

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21. The grinding department in the Koehbaus delivered 120 to 150 tons of rich ore per shift. The daily output was consequently approximately 360 to 450 tons. The crushing had, however, frequently to be stopped since the sealing and loading personnel did not keep up with deliveries. Approximately once or twice per week, the grinding department was closed. One loading troop loaded 2,000 to 2,200 drums per shift. The daily quantity loaded amounted to 12,000 to 13,000 drums. This amount had to be reached in order to avoid the piling-up of drums.

22. Changes within SDAG Wismut in the Aue - Schneeberg Area

a. Object No 100, at Aue, which had been an experimental concentration plant stopped production in late February 1957. The object was again taken over by the former Blaufarbenwerk (anilin works) and is now named Nickelhuette (nickle mine).

b. Object No 99, at Oberschlema, was also deactivated during the same period. Part of the workers employed at the above two objects were transferred to Object No 50 at Bruenlasberg. Object No 52, the Wilich Fabrik (works) in Oberschlema, was dissolved in mid-March 1957.

Attachments: Layout sketch of Object No. 50 at Bruenlasberg and a location sketch of the buildings at Object No. 50 (2 pages).

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CLASSIFICATION

COUNTRY East Germany

REPORT NO.

SUBJECT SDAG Wismut, Object No 50 at Bruenlasborg

DATE OF REPORT

PLACE ACQUIRED

DATE OF INFO

LAST REPORT ON SUBJECT
(If applicable)

EVALUATION OF

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APPRAISAL OF

1. With regard to administration, Object No 50 was subordinate to the management of Object No 9 prior to June 1957. It had both a Soviet and a German administration. Soviet civil engineers were chiefs of the departments grinding plant, sealing and loading. German controllers were assigned to these departments.

2. Approximately 350 persons were employed at the object. The grinding plant worked in 3 shifts, the loading department in 2 shifts, and the laboratory in 4 shifts. No work was done on Sundays.

3. Prior to the spring of 1957, Object No 50 was exclusively occupied by Soviets. Within the framework of the partial transfer of SDAG Wismut to German administrative authorities, all Soviet employees except for the supervision personnel were replaced by German employees. At this object, quantities of rich ore mined in the Aue - Niederschlema - Oberschlema and partially also Johanngeorgenstadt area were listed centrally, sorted for shipment according to ore quality, prepared for shipment and loaded.

4. An approximately 25-meter high concrete building measuring approximately 22 x 22 meters was located in the center of the object area. On both the northern and the western sides of this building a shed-like annex was located. The building which was called "Hochhaus" had only steel galleries instead of stories. The ground floor housed the laboratory and the two scales. The shed-like annex on the western side of the building housed the stamping die for the stamping of the individual numbers of shipments. The northern annex served as storage.

5. Each one shipping shed, approximately 80 to 90 meters long and 12 to 15 meters wide, was located west and south of the "Hochhaus", approximately in a right angle to each other. Both sheds were built in checkerwork structure and had a protruding flat roof.

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6. On the northern side of the area, a major building with steplike superstructures was located. It housed the ore bunkers and the repair shops of the installation. On the western front side of this building, there was a ramp from which a narrow-gauge track led into the interior of the building to the bunker installations.

7. The administrative building, a checkerwork structure, was located on the eastern side of the area in the height of the main gate. A little boiler house was situated between the guardhouse and the administrative building.

8. A planked conveyor bridge, presumably containing 2 conveyor belts, ascended from the checkerwork structure located in the north of the object to the "Hochhaus".

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12. Daily during the noon hours, a shipment of approximately 12 to 15 tipping vehicles went from Object No 101 at Crossen to Object No 50. The vehicles had a vat-like superstructure which was closed like a coffin and were driven by German drivers.

13. Twice a day, in the noon and the afternoon, approximately 3 to 5 trucks were driven by German drivers from Object No 31 to Object No 50. Each truck was loaded with 3 large vats which were unloaded by means of a crane carriage. Each vat contained more than 1 m^3.

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Comment. For layout sketch of Object No 50 at Bruenlasberg, see Annex 1. For location sketch of buildings at Object No 50, see Annex 2. For changes within SDAG Wismut in the Aue - Schneeberg area, see Annex 3.

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Annex 3

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Changes within SDAG Wismut in the Aue - Schneeberg Area

1. Object No 100, at Aue, which at last had been an experimental upgrading plant, stopped production in late February 1957. The object was again taken over by the former Blaufarbenwerk (cobalt works) and is now named "Nickelhuette" (nickle mine).

2. Object No 99, at Oberschlema, was also deactivated during the same period. Part of the workers employed at the above two objects were transferred to Object No 50 at Bruenlasberg. Object No 52, the Wismut Fabrik (works) in Oberschlema, was dissolved in mid-March 1957.

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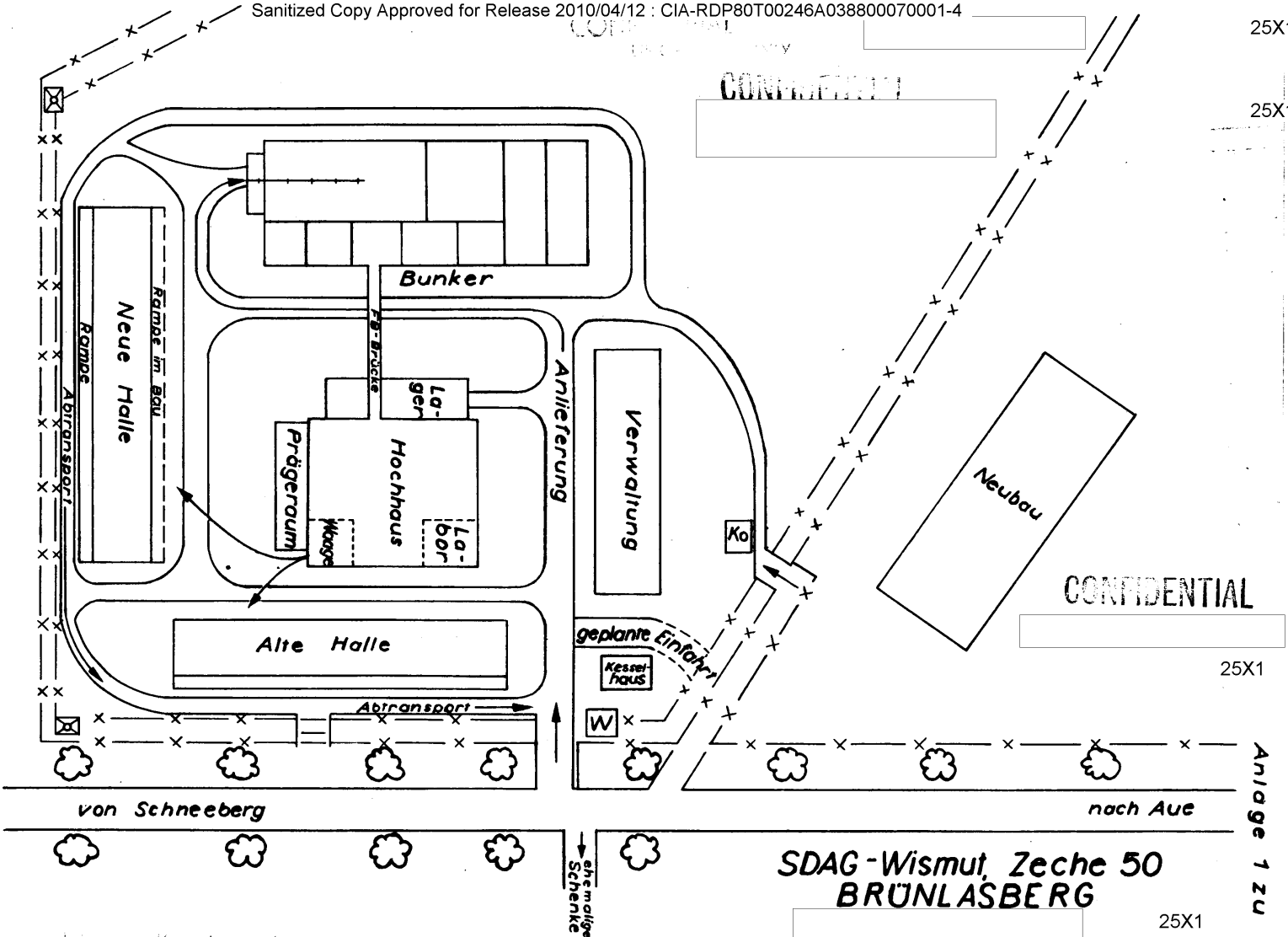

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SDAG-Wismut, Zeche 50
BRÜNLASBERG

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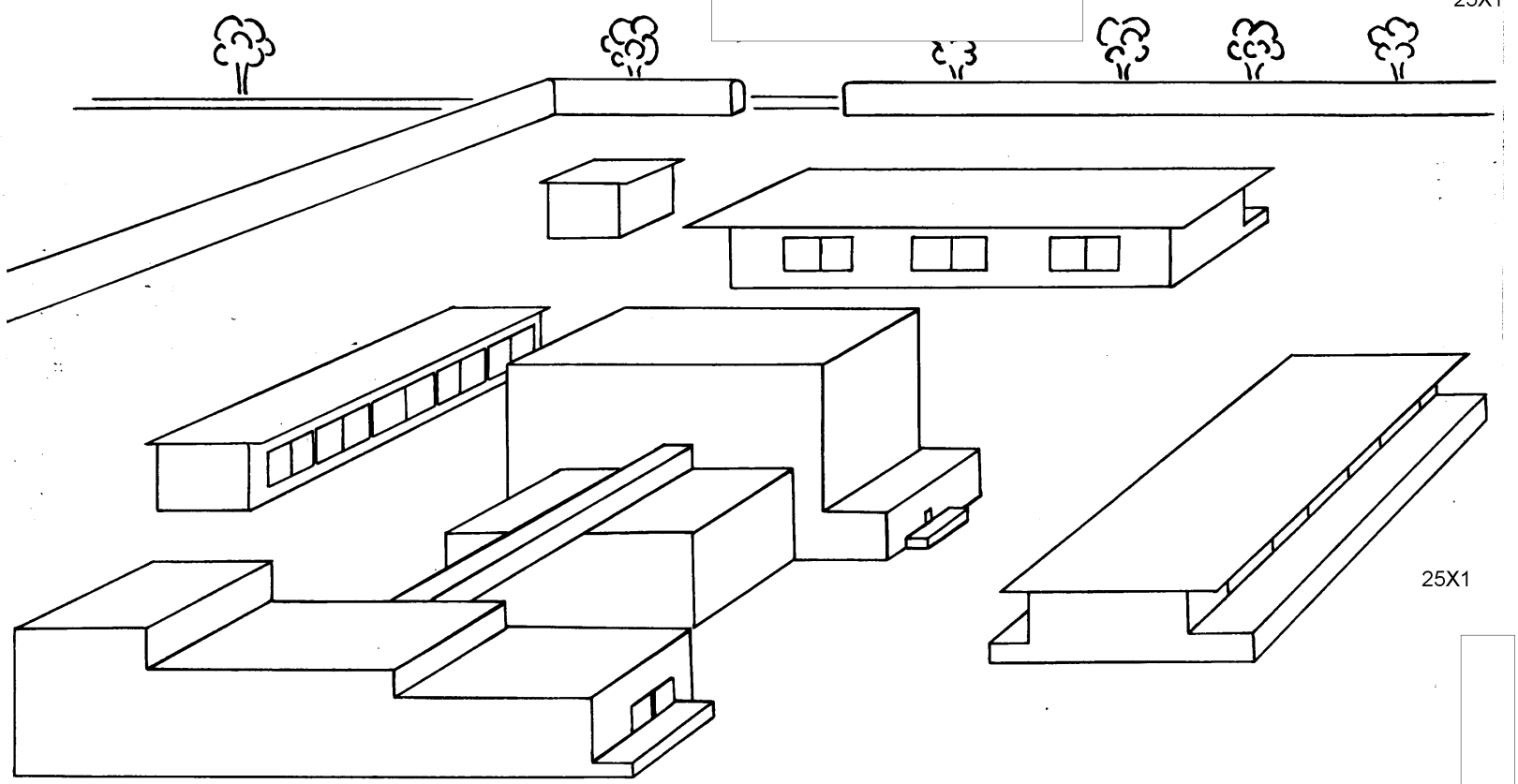

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SDAG-Wismut, Obj. Zeche 50
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